

PEKING REVIEW

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August 30, 1974

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**Greeting 30th Anniversary of
Romania's Liberation**

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**China's Views on Major Issues
Of World Population**

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***The Working Class Rejects the
"Doctrine of the Mean"***

PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

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Message of Greetings on 30th Anniversary of Romania's Liberation

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,

General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Comrade Manea Manescu,

Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Bucharest

On the festive occasion when the fraternal Romanian people are celebrating the 30th anniversary of the liberation of their motherland, we, on behalf of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government and people, wish to extend warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Government and people.

Thirty years ago, the Romanian people, who have a glorious tradition of revolution, staged the heroic "August 23rd" armed uprising under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, overthrew the rule of fascism, established the people's political power and opened a new chapter in the history of Romania, thus contributing to the victory of the anti-fascist war waged by the people of the world.

Since liberation, and especially in recent years, the Romanian people, rallying closely around the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Ceausescu and working hard independently and with initiative for the prosperity of their country, have scored important achievements in socialist construction. At present, the Romanian people are striving confidently to fulfil the Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule and greet the 11th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party with new achievements. Romania has firmly stood for the equality of all countries, big and small, opposed colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, bravely defended national independence and state sovereignty and given support and assistance to the just struggles of the oppressed nations and oppressed people, thereby winning widespread sympathy and solidarity from peoples all over the world. The Chinese people wholeheartedly rejoice at the achievements of the Romanian people and wish you new and still greater victories.

China and Romania are both developing socialist countries. In the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and in socialist construction, we have supported and encour-

aged each other and have forged a profound revolutionary friendship and a relationship of close co-operation. Since Comrade Ceausescu's visit to China in 1971, such friendship and co-operation have further developed in many respects. Our friendship is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and can stand any test. In the future, the Chinese people will, as always, firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the fraternal Romanian people and continue to work for the strengthening of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of our two Parties, two countries and two peoples.

Mao Tsetung,

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Tung Pi-wu,

Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China

Chu Teh,

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China

Chou En-lai,

Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

Peking, August 22, 1974

Romania's Liberation Anniversary Celebrated

The Chinese Party and Government Delegation left Peking for Bucharest by special plane on August 21 to take part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of Romania's liberation. The leader of the delegation was Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-

Premier of the State Council; and the deputy leaders were Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Vice-Foreign Minister Yu Chan. They were seen off at the airport by Party and state leaders Wang Hung-wen, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chen Hsi-lien and Wu Teh.

During its stay in Bucharest, the delegation participated in the 30th

anniversary celebration activities. On August 25, talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Li Hsien-nien. Views were exchanged on the further development of friendly relations between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Romania and on the questions of common in-

terest. The delegation returned to Peking on August 26.

Romanian Ambassador Gives a Reception

In Peking, Romanian Ambassador to China Nicolae Gavrilescu and his wife gave a reception to celebrate the occasion.

Chinese Party and state leaders Teng Hsiao-ping, Wu Teh and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme attended the reception.

Comrade Nicolae Gavrilescu and Comrade Wu Teh made toasts at the reception permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Romanian People's Achievements Hailed

In his toast, Ambassador Gavrilescu dwelt on the great significance of the "August 23rd" armed uprising in 1944 and the tremendous achievements of the Romanian people in socialist construction over the past 30 years. The Ambassador said: "At present, Romania is a progressive, democratic, free and staunch country standing before the people of the world."

Referring to Romania's foreign policy, the Ambassador emphasized: "In international life and the relations between countries, we have taken actions unswervingly to establish the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, non-interference in others' internal affairs, mutual benefit and refraining from use or threat of armed force. The Socialist Republic of Romania firmly opposes the imperialist policy of aggression, oppression, threat of armed force, dictation and interference in other countries' internal affairs."

Comrade Gavrilescu warmly hailed the co-operation in many fields and the fraternal friendship between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of Romania and China.

He said: "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's friendly official visit to China at the head of the Romanian Party and Government Delegation in 1971 and his talks with Chairman

Mao Tsetung, Premier Chou En-lai and other Party and government leaders of China are brilliant events in the annals of Romanian-Chinese relations that have enhanced the friendship and fraternal co-operation between our two Parties, countries and peoples."

"The fact that the Chinese Party and Government Delegation led by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien has gone to Romania to participate in the celebrations in Bucharest of the Romanian people's great festival and that the Chinese people are joining us in celebrating this important festival fully testifies to the steady growth of the co-operation and friendship between Romania and China," he stressed.

In his toast, Comrade Wu Teh first of all extended warm greetings on this great occasion.

He said: "The Romanian people, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, have traversed a fighting course in the past three decades during which period the Romanian people have waged unswerving struggles against domestic and foreign class enemies and won continuous victories in building socialism and safeguarding the independence of their motherland. The Chinese people are elated and inspired by the achievements the fraternal Romanian people have won in every sphere and wish them new and still greater victories in their future struggle under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu."

Comrade Wu Teh praised the profound revolutionary friendship forged between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Romania through protracted revolutionary struggle. He said: "On the occasion of celebrating the 30th anniversary of the liberation of Romania, we express our sincere gratitude to the fraternal Romanian people for the support they have given the Chinese people in their revolutionary struggles in the past and pledge our resolute support for the Romanian people in their struggle to safeguard national independence

and state sovereignty and oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and hegemonism. We are convinced that the fraternal friendship and militant unity between us are bound to be consolidated and developed continuously on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

The glorious festival of the Romanian people was greeted by *Renmin Ribao* in an editorial on August 23.

It was also marked by other activities in the Chinese capital. A reception was jointly given by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Romania Friendship Association and rallies were organized by teachers and students of Peking University and workers of the Peking No. 1 Machine Tools Plant.

South Viet Nam People's Delegation Visits China

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on August 21 met the People's Delegation From South Viet Nam led by Thich Thien Hao, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, and extended a warm welcome to the comrades-in-arms from south Viet Nam.

The delegation which arrived in Peking August 16 was honoured with a banquet the following day by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and others attended the banquet.

Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Yang Chi and delegation leader Thich Thien Hao spoke at the banquet which was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship.

Yang Chi spoke highly of the successes scored by the heroic south Vietnamese people in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and in defending and building the liberated areas under the

leadership of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

Yang Chi pointed out: At present, the south Vietnamese people are making unremitting efforts to safeguard and implement the Paris agreement. However, the Saigon administration, backed by the U.S. Government, has violated and sabotaged the agreement time and again, keeping the situation in south Viet Nam tense to this day. We firmly support the correct stand of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in strictly carrying out the Paris agreement. We firmly support the reasonable 6-point proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam on the settlement of the internal problems of south Viet Nam. We are convinced that the heroic south Vietnamese people will certainly be able to surmount every difficulty and obstacle and courageously advance along the road to victory. The sacred desire of the Vietnamese people to reunify the motherland peacefully will surely come true!

Delegation leader Thich Thien Hao said that since the signing of the Paris agreement, the south Vietnamese people have been working hard to heal the wounds of war, build the liberated areas in an all-round way, and strictly carry out the Paris agreement. He denounced U.S. imperialism for its barbarous crimes of instigating the Saigon administration, since the day the Paris agreement was signed, to sabotage the ceasefire and continue to nibble at the liberated areas.

He said: On the road of revolutionary struggle for realizing our lofty aim, we south Vietnamese people will still experience many difficulties and encounter arduous and complicated situations. However, we are firmly confident that, under the correct leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the sole, authentic representative of the south Vietnamese

people, we will surely win complete victory together with our kith and kin in the north and the Lao and Cambodian peoples in united struggle.

The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Viet Nam Friendship Association jointly sponsored on August 19 a meeting at which delegation leader Thich Thien Hao delivered a report. Luu Phuoc Luong, member of the delegation and a heroic fighter against the U.S. aggressors, also spoke at the meeting, attended by over 1,000 people of the Chinese capital, on his own exploits in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The reports by the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms were greeted with warm applause.

Distinguished Rwandan Guests Welcomed

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on August 27 had a friendly conversation with Nsekalije Aloys, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of the Republic of Rwanda, and his party.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei gave a banquet on August 22 to welcome the Rwandan guests.

Extending his greetings to the distinguished visitors, Foreign Minister Chi spoke highly of the protracted and unrelenting struggle waged by the people of Rwanda against imperialism and colonialism to win and defend national independence. He praised the Rwandan Government for pursuing in international affairs a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, opposing imperialism and colonialism and exploitation of poor countries by the rich, condemning the acts of aggression perpetrated by the superpowers in contention with each other everywhere, and standing for African unity.

Referring to the excellent situation in Africa, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei said: "The African countries and people, as an important component part of the Third World, have further strengthened their unity in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, Zionism and big-power hegemonism and marched

forward continuously along the road of independence and won one new victory after another. The battle results which the people of the Portuguese colonies have obtained through a long, sustained armed struggle and with the energetic aid and support of African countries have opened up new perspectives for their cause of national independence." He pointed out: The struggle is protracted and complicated. Imperialism, colonialism and the superpowers will continue their sabotage and trouble-making. The people of Portuguese colonies and the African countries and peoples are still confronted with arduous tasks of struggle. However, so long as the African countries and peoples strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, they will finally win the complete independence and liberation of the entire African continent.

Dwelling on the current international situation, Minister Nsekalije Aloys said that "we in Rwanda think that peace which is the object of the United Nations unfortunately cannot be achieved while colonialism, racial discrimination, imperialism and neo-colonialism still exist."

He went on: In Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, South Africa, Namibia and Rhodesia on the African continent, our brothers are being massacred by impenitent upholders of colonialism and racism.

In Asia, the cannon has not ceased to thunder, he continued. Meanwhile, those who set themselves up as the gendarmes of the world cannot possibly solve the problems of disarmament, the problems of prices of raw materials, the problem of inflation, the problem of the sea rights.

All countries, big or small, have the right to independence and progress in peace, he stated.

In conclusion, he spoke in glowing terms of the friendship between the people of Rwanda and China and the relations of friendly co-operation between the two countries.

The distinguished Rwandan guests arrived in Peking on August 22.

(Continued on p. 21.)

China's Views on Major Issues Of World Population

THE United Nations World Population Conference opened on August 19 in Bucharest with representatives from over 130 countries and regions taking part. The opening session was addressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The conference elected Romanian Foreign Minister George Macovescu, head of the Romanian delegation, president of the conference and 31 other representatives as vice-presidents. Chairman for the three committees and a working group were also elected by the conference.

The Chinese delegation was led by Huang Shu-tse and his deputy Li Ting-chuan. Huang Shu-tse spoke at the plenary meeting on August 21. Following is the full text of his speech:

It is a pleasure for the Delegation of the People's Republic of China to be here to attend the World Population Conference and have discussions and exchange views with representatives of other countries on questions of world population. Allow me, in the name of the Chinese delegation, to express our heartfelt thanks to the Government and people of Romania, our host country, for the warm hospitality they have accorded us and to extend our warm congratulations to George Macovescu, Head of the Romanian Delegation to the World Population Conference, on his election as president of the conference.

We are sincerely glad that representatives of national-liberation movements and organizations have been invited to attend this conference as observers and we express our warm welcome to them.

The World Population Conference is being held at a time when the international situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the people of the world and unfavourable to imperialism, particularly the superpowers. The whole world is advancing amid great turbulence. The Sixth Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly, a session to study the problems of raw materials and development, held not long ago marked a new stage, the stage of deep-going development, in the struggle of the countries of the Third World and the people of all countries against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. The World Population Conference should carry on and develop the militant spirit of combating imperialism and hegemon-

ism as manifested at the Sixth Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly. The population problem is inseparable from political and economic problems. The Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order adopted by the U.N. General Assembly at its special session calls upon the World Population Conference to make its contribution to facilitating the establishment of a new international economic order. It is our hope that we representatives from different countries will make joint efforts to realize this aim. The Chinese delegation is ready to do its part towards this end.

The Chinese delegation hereby solemnly declares that the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is the sole legal government representing the Cambodian people. The Lon Nol clique, being a handful of national scum of Cambodia, long repudiated by the Cambodian people, can in no way represent the Cambodian people. The presence of the representatives of the traitorous Lon Nol clique at this conference is entirely illegal. Moreover, we solemnly state that the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is the genuine representative of the south Vietnamese people and is fully entitled to attend this conference. The World Population Conference should invite the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam to send its representatives to attend the conference. It is most unreasonable that representatives of the Saigon authorities should unilaterally take part in this conference.

Now, the Chinese delegation would like to set forth its views and opinions on some current major issues regarding the world population.

1. Fundamental Assessment of the Present World Population Situation

Over the last few decades, along with the development of the political and economic situation in the world, there has been a fairly rapid population growth in the world, particularly in the Third World. The Third World now has a population of nearly 3,000 million, which is more than 70 per cent of the world's

population. How to see this fact in a correct light is the first thing we must be clear about. One superpower asserts outright that there is a "population explosion" in Asia, Africa and Latin America and that a "catastrophe to mankind" is imminent. The other superpower, while pretending at some conferences to be against Malthusianism, makes the propaganda blast that "rapid population growth is a millstone around the neck of the developing countries." Singing a duet, the two superpowers energetically try to describe the Third World's population growth as a great evil. If this fallacy is not refuted, there will be no correct point of departure in any discussion on the world population.

Of all things in the world, people are the most precious. Once the people take their destiny into their own hands, they will be able to perform miracles. Man, as worker and as creator and user of tools, is the decisive factor in the social productive forces. Man is in the first place a producer and only in the second place a consumer. Historically, the valiant, industrious and talented people of Asia, Africa and Latin America made outstanding contributions to human civilization. But over a considerable period of time, the colonialists and imperialists subjected the Asian, African and Latin American countries to brutal aggression and enslavement. They not only plundered enormous social wealth from Asia, Africa and Latin America, but also engaged in human traffic and evicted or slaughtered local inhabitants. Africa alone has lost as many as 100 million people in this way. The social productive forces in Asian, African and Latin American countries were seriously sapped. The population of some countries and nations declined drastically, and large tracts of land were laid waste. After prolonged and heroic struggles waged by the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America, a large number of countries in these regions have successively won political independence and achieved marked progress in developing their national economy and culture as compared with the past. Along with this development the population has grown rather quickly. This is not at all a bad thing but a very good thing. In the situation of "great disorder under heaven," in which the broad masses of the people are increasingly awakening, the large population of the Third World constitutes an important condition for strengthening the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and accelerating social and economic development. Today, the people of the Third World have become the main force combating colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism and are becoming an increasingly mighty force in safeguarding national independence and developing the national economy.

It should be pointed out that on its road of advance the Third World is still confronted with numerous difficulties to be overcome through persistent struggles. In many countries that have won political independence, their economic life-lines are still controlled by colonialism and imperialism, and no fundamental change has been effected in the old economic structure.

In particular, owing to intensified oppression and exploitation by the two superpowers, these countries have been unable to make full use of their vast manpower resources, and unemployment and poverty still exist there. But we are confident that the historical trend — countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution — is irresistible. Whatever twists and turns and difficulties there may be along their road of advance, final victory belongs to the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America and of the world as a whole. On the basis of an unremitting fight against the aggression, interference, subversion and plunder by imperialism and hegemonism and persistent defence of political and economic independence, there will arise an Asia, Africa and Latin America with a big population and a great wealth of products, where life will be abundant and culture will flourish.

The superpowers raise the false alarm of a "population explosion" and paint a depressing picture of the future of mankind. This reminds us of the notorious Malthus, who, more than 170 years ago, when the population of the world was less than 1,000 million, raised a hue and cry about "over-population" and the impossibility for the growth of production ever to catch up with that of the population. He drivelled that even with "the best directed efforts of human industry," China could hardly "double the produce . . . in any number of years." Today, the world population has more than quadrupled that of Malthus' time, but there has been much greater increase in the material wealth of society, thanks to the efforts of the broad masses of the people in surmounting numerous obstacles. In the twenty-odd years since her founding, the People's Republic of China has increased her products manyfold. The creative power of the people is boundless, and so is man's ability to exploit and utilize natural resources. The pessimistic views spread by the superpowers are utterly groundless and are being propagated with ulterior motives.

2. On the Causes of the Population Problem And Ways of Solving It

At present, there is in many countries a population problem, which finds its concrete expression in unemployment, poverty, starvation, a high mortality rate, etc. The central task of our discussions at this conference should be to ascertain the causes of this problem and find ways of solving it.

The condition of the population of a country is determined by its social system and the political and economic conditions prevailing at home and internationally. Is it owing to overpopulation that unemployment and poverty exist in many countries of the world today? No, absolutely not. It is mainly due to aggression, plunder and exploitation by the imperialists, particularly the superpowers. The two superpowers are the biggest international exploiters and oppressors

of today and the chief culprits responsible for unemployment and poverty in the world. The Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order adopted by the U.N. General Assembly at its sixth special session points out that the widening gap between the developing and the developed countries is due to the old international economic order which increasingly aggravates the inequalities, and that alien domination, foreign occupation, colonialism, racial discrimination, apartheid and neo-colonialism in all its forms are the greatest obstacles to the full emancipation and progress of the developing countries. In our opinion, the primary way of solving the population problem lies in combating the aggression and plunder by the imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists, and particularly the superpowers, breaking down the unequal international economic relations, winning and safeguarding national independence, and developing the national economy and culture independently and self-reliantly in the light of each country's specific conditions and differing circumstances and raising the living standards of the people.

It is well known that large numbers of relative surplus population and widespread poverty exist in the superpower countries too. In one superpower country millions are jobless and tens of millions live in poverty. And in the other, which flaunts the label of socialism, the gap between the rich privileged stratum and the poor working people grows wider and wider, the bureaucrat monopoly capitalists fire workers at will, and the livelihood of the broad masses of workers is insecure. This state of affairs is wholly the result of the ruthless oppression and exploitation which the superpowers practise at home.

In recent years, the struggle of the Third World against imperialism and hegemonism has been surging forward vigorously, and the struggle of the people in the developed countries and the superpower countries against ruthless oppression and exploitation is on the upsurge. These two irresistible tides converging together are ever more powerfully pounding at and shaking the foundations of imperialism and hegemonism, thus paving the way for the eradication of unemployment and poverty throughout the world.

The two superpowers are most afraid that the real cause of unemployment and poverty should be uncovered and that the broad masses should clearly see the correct way of solving this problem. So they have concocted various fallacies which they loudly and repeatedly propagate everywhere.

The claim that "over-population is the reason why the have-not countries are poor" is a worn-out tune of the superpowers. What a mass of figures they have calculated in order to prove that population is too large, the food supply too small and natural resources insufficient! But they never calculate the amount of natural resources they have plundered, the social wealth they have grabbed and the super-profits they have extorted from Asia, Africa and Latin America. Should

an account be made of their exploitation, the truth with regard to the population problem will at once be out. Their multitude of population statistics will not help them a bit either. The average population to a square kilometre is only 12 in Africa, and 15 in Latin America. Though population density in the developing countries of Asia is a bit higher, it is nonetheless lower than that in the developed countries of Western Europe. How can it be said then that the have-not countries are poor because of over-population? They claim that poverty can be overcome by reducing the rate of population growth. If so, why are there still so many jobless and underfed people in the two superpower countries where the rate of population growth is relatively low and population density fairly small?

Social-imperialism asserts that "only economic development with my aid can solve your population problem." This is a ruse. It goes without saying that economic development is necessary for a country to emerge from poverty and solve its population problems. The point is that what social-imperialism calls "economic development" is nothing but a fraud, as it is not coupled with the fight against imperialism and hegemonism and a change in the unequal international economic relations. Let us ask: Don't you talk glibly of "economic development"? Why do you fly into a rage at the mention of establishing a new international economic order? Why do you try your utmost to maintain the old international economic relations and obstruct the economic development of the Third World countries? Don't you talk glibly of "aid"? Why do you take advantage of others' difficulties to reap fabulous profits, relentlessly press for the repayment of loans and practise blackmail? In practising neo-colonialism, you have outdone the other superpower. Your so-called "aid" can only mean intensified control and plunder of the Third World countries, with the consequent aggravation of their unemployment and poverty.

The allegation that "over-population in the developing countries is threatening the security of the world" is a completely false accusation that reverses right and wrong. One may ask: Was it over-population that led to the wars in Indochina, the Middle East and other areas or to the armed occupation of Czechoslovakia? Is it owing to over-population that oppressed nations and oppressed people have carried out just wars for independence and liberation? No, wars of aggression are launched by the imperialists, particularly the superpowers. The oppressed nations and oppressed people are driven by the imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists to take up arms, resist aggression and fight for liberation. Every day the two superpowers talk about "detente," but are actually creating tension. Every day they talk about "disarmament," but are actually engaged in arms expansion. Wherever the two hegemonic powers contend, there is no tranquillity. Their attempt to shift the blame for menacing world security on to the Third World serves only to further reveal their own sinister motives.

The deplorable conditions of unemployment and poverty in old China are universally known. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people, through a prolonged struggle, overthrew imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism which weighed on them like three big mountains, and have since carried on socialist revolution and socialist construction and in a relatively short time succeeded in eliminating unemployment left over from old China. In the twenty-odd years since the founding of the People's Republic, China's population has increased nearly 60 per cent, from about 500 million to nearly 800 million. Yet, in the same period, annual grain output has more than doubled, rising from 110 million to 250 million tons, and the output of textiles and other industrial products has increased manifold. At present, the area under cultivation in China is only slightly more than 10 per cent of her total territory. There are enormous potentialities untapped since there remain vast areas to be reclaimed, and the per hectare yield can still be greatly raised. At present the living standards of our people are still rather low, yet everyone is ensured of employment, food and clothing, and the livelihood of the people is steadily improving. The broad masses of the Chinese people have never displayed such a high degree of initiative and creativeness. In building socialism, China's vast manpower resources are being used in a planned and rational way. Facts of China's history have completely exploded the various fallacies spread by the superpowers with regard to the population problem and fully borne out "the truth that revolution plus production can solve the problem of feeding the population," as set forth by Chairman Mao Tsetung.

3. On the Formulation and Implementation Of a Population Policy

Our emphasis on combating imperialism and hegemonism and developing the national economy and culture as the primary way of solving the population problem does not imply that in our view a population policy is of no consequence. Here we would first like to point out that the formulation and implementation of population policies, the setting of population targets, the carrying out of census and the publication of statistics are entirely within the scope of the internal affairs and sovereignty of each country, which must be decided by each government in the light of the specific conditions of its own country. Some countries need to lower, and others to raise, the rate of population growth to a proper extent. No uniformity should be imposed since conditions vary from country to country. Any international technical co-operation and assistance in population matters must follow the principles of complete voluntariness of the parties concerned, strict respect for state sovereignty, absence of any strings attached and promotion of the self-reliance of the recipient countries. We are firmly opposed to the superpowers intervening by any means in the population policy of other countries on the pretext of what they

call "population explosion" or "over-population." We are firmly opposed to the attempt of some international organizations to infringe on the sovereignty of recipient countries by conditioning aid on restricting their population growth rate.

After overthrowing the rule of the imperialists and their lackeys, we in China have secured the prerequisites for the planned development of the national economy as well as the planned regulation of the rate of population growth. On the basis of energetically developing production and raising the living standards of the people, China has developed medical and health services throughout the cities and countryside and strengthened the work of maternity and child care, thus reducing mortality on the one hand and regulating the birth rate through birth planning on the other. Our birth planning is not merely birth control, as some people understand it to be, it comprises different measures for different circumstances. In densely-populated areas, late marriage and birth control are encouraged on the basis of voluntariness, while active treatment is given in cases of sterility. In national minority areas and other sparsely-populated areas, appropriate measures are taken to facilitate population growth, while birth control advice and help are given to those parents who have too many children and desire birth control. Such a policy of planned population growth is in the interest of the thorough emancipation of women and the proper bringing up of future generations as well as of national construction and prosperity. China's mortality rate has dropped by a big margin. The birth rate in densely-populated areas has decreased in varying degrees. In the national minority areas, a change has been brought about in the situation prevailing in the past, in which the population grew at an extremely slow rate or even dropped sharply owing to brutal persecution by the forces of reaction—a change that has resulted in a fairly rapid increase of the population there. Of course, these are but initial achievements. We have not yet acquired adequate experience in the work of birth planning and we must continue our efforts.

China is a developing socialist country belonging to the Third World. The Chinese people stand firmly together with the Third World countries and all oppressed nations and oppressed people, strengthening unity with them in waging the common struggle. We firmly support the people of the Third World countries in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, develop the national economy, establish a new international economic order and combat imperialism, colonialism, racism, Zionism and hegemonism. China firmly supports the correct position of the Third World countries and other countries that each country should decide its own population policy in conformity with the wishes of its people and the specific conditions. We are fully confident that the people of the world, persisting in solidarity and persevering in struggle, will certainly surmount all difficulties, win new victories step by step and create an infinitely bright future.

The Working Class Rejects the "Doctrine of the Mean"

by the Theoretical Group of the Peking Trade Union Council

FROM Confucius to Lin Piao, all reactionaries in history who tried to restore the old order and turn back the clock invariably advocated the "doctrine of the mean (*chung yung*)."¹ Confucius praised the "doctrine of the mean" as the "supreme virtue"; Chiang Kai-shek spoke of it as "the most refined and correct philosophy of life"; and Lin Piao babbled that the "doctrine of the mean . . . is rational." The revolutionary people, however, have nothing but contempt for all this trash. Hadn't Confucius cursed that "the inferior man opposes the mean"? This shows that the "doctrine of the mean" has always been opposed by the revolutionary people since antiquity. The working class is the most thoroughgoing revolutionary class, so it should thoroughly criticize this doctrine.

Much had been written and said by Confucius and his disciples about this doctrine. But they all boil down to this: Advocating "not leaning to either side," "no change" and "no struggle."

Refuting "Not Leaning to Either Side"

"*Chung* means not leaning to either side" — this is an annotation on the "doctrine of the mean" by Chu Hsi, a reactionary neo-Confucianist of the Southern Sung Dynasty (1127-1279). Advocating "not leaning to either side" is an important aspect of the doctrine. Confucius babbled: "The superior man is sociable, but not partisan" and "neutral and not leaning to either side." Lin Piao peddled the same kind of ware. The so-called "not leaning to either side" negates class antagonism and propagates a supra-class viewpoint.

Lenin pointed out that in class society "no living person can help taking the side of one class or another." (*The Heritage We Renounce*.) In class society, every one belongs to a certain class, his words and actions represent the interests of that class and reflect its wishes and demands. No one, therefore, can exist above classes, he either leans to the side of the revolutionary classes, or falls into the arms of the reactionary classes. There is no such thing as "not leaning to either side."

Didn't Confucius advertise himself as a "superior man" who was "sociable, but not partisan" and "neutral and not leaning to either side"? But this is sheer humbug. Barely three months had elapsed after assuming office as acting prime minister in the State of Lu during

the Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 B.C.), Confucius executed the reformist Shaocheng Mou and exposed his corpse in public for three days. This was meant as a stern warning to others like Shaocheng Mou. This suffices to show that Confucius was strongly partisan and that he leant to the side of the reactionary slave-owning aristocrats, and there was not the slightest trace of "being neutral"!

Just like Confucius, Lin Piao was also an out-and-out hypocrite. He preached the "doctrine of the mean" in public, but concocted behind people's back the *Outline of Project "571,"* a plan for an armed counter-revolutionary coup d'état, plotting to assassinate our great leader Chairman Mao and clamouring for "severe suppression" of the people's revolutionary actions. What Lin Piao meant by "not leaning to either side" was, in fact, stubbornly taking the stand of the landlord and capitalist classes. Engels had denounced those opportunists "who, from the impartiality of their superior standpoint, preach to the workers a socialism soaring high above all class antagonism and class struggles." He said that "they are the worst enemies of the workers — wolves in sheep's clothing." (Preface to the second German edition, 1892, of *The Condition of the Working Class in England*.) Lin Piao was a wolf from the same lair.

Slaughter by the reactionaries has failed to intimidate the proletariat and other labouring people; instead, the sanguinary facts only serve to reveal the true nature of the reactionaries' "not leaning to either side," and make things clearer to the proletariat. In a society where different classes stand opposed to each other, one should never practise "not leaning to either side." To make revolution, one must be firm in his stand, that is, stand firmly on the side of the proletariat and on the side of socialism, adhere to the Marxist theory of classes and class struggle, unite under the Party's leadership and launch a fierce attack on the exploiting classes and their ideology!

Refuting "Being Unchangeable"

"Being unchangeable" is another important aspect of the "doctrine of the mean." Confucius' disciples raved: "Being unchangeable is called *yung*" and "Heaven changeth not, likewise the Tao changeth not." Lin Piao parroted: "Guard against exceeding proper limits

in antagonism, or unity will be destroyed." In the last analysis, all these fallacies preach only one idea — "no change."

In class society, philosophy has always served political struggles. Reactionary ruling classes and their agents in different dynasties, from Confucius down to Lin Piao, harboured sinister political designs in preaching the "unchangeable" metaphysical world outlook. This is because so long as the old superstructure (including political power, law, ethics, culture and ideology) remains unchanged, they can use it to suppress and deceive the people, and so long as the old economic base remains unchanged, they can preserve their ownership of the means of production, perpetuate their exploitation of the labouring people and build their "paradise" on the corpses of the labouring people.

Before the advent of a big social change, they advocate making "no change," prettify the old social system and describe it as "eternal" in an attempt to obstruct the people from rising in revolution against them. When a big social change is taking place, they preach that things should remain "unchanged" and spread the fallacy that it is a crime to make revolution and to rebel in a bid to save the old system from collapse. After a big social change, they again come up with their "unchangeableness" and propagate that "the new is not so good as the old" and "the present is not so good as the past," in an attempt to turn back the wheel of history and restore the rule of the reactionary classes. Confucius upheld "no change" for the purpose of restoring the slave system, while Lin Piao peddled it for the purpose of restoring capitalism. Though they lived 2,000 years apart, both teacher and disciple preached retrogression.

However, it is impossible to remain "unchanged." "The supersession of the old by the new is a general, eternal and inviolable law of the universe." (Mao Tsetung: *On Contradiction*.) In the wake of the development of the productive forces, the old economic base and the old superstructure are bound to collapse and the old class relation is bound to change. Diehards clinging to the old system will all be swept on to the garbage heap of history. Such was the fate for Confucius and Lin Piao, and it will be the fate awaiting all diehards working for restoration and retrogression.

Diametrically opposed to the reactionary ruling classes and their agents, all revolutionary classes advocate reform and progress and oppose conservatism and retrogression. To put it in a nutshell, they stand for change. For only through change can they overthrow the rule of decadent and declining classes and liberate themselves politically and economically. The proletariat is the most revolutionary class in human history; it is the grave-digger of the old society and creator of the new. In the old society, the proletariat was at the lowest rung both politically and economically. "Poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and

the desire for revolution." (Mao Tsetung: *Introducing a Co-operative*.) To accomplish its historical mission, i.e., liberate all mankind and realize the great ideal of communism, the proletariat must "change" things in a big way, make earth-shaking changes to turn the whole globe into a communist new world.

Refuting "No Struggle"

Still another important content of the "doctrine of the mean" is its propaganda of "no struggle." Confucius chattered: "The superior men vie with nothing" and "guard against struggle." One of his disciples rattled: "In the application of the rites, harmony is to be prized." Lin Piao followed Confucius closely to peddle the trash: "When two sides fight, they become enemies; when two sides live in harmony, they become friends."

Marxism tells us that the unity of opposites in a contradiction is relative while the struggle of opposites is absolute and exists universally and in all processes. "Between the opposites in a contradiction there is at once unity and struggle, and it is this that impels things to move and change." (Mao Tsetung: *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*.) Without contradiction, nothing would exist; without struggle, there would be no development. This holds true for nature and for human society as well.

In class society, the labouring people and the reactionary ruling classes are fundamentally opposed to each other. They are locked in a life-and-death class struggle. While paying lip-service to "no struggle," Confucius and other reactionaries in the past in fact struggled most ruthlessly against the revolutionary people. Didn't Confucius stand firmly for suppressing the slaves' uprising? Didn't he organize an attack against his disciple Jan Chiu who stood for reform? Their "no struggle" and "harmony is to be prized" are nothing but lies. The renegade and traitor Lin Piao preached: "When two sides fight, they become enemies; when two sides live in harmony, they become friends"; but that was only for the purpose of covering up his life-and-death struggle against the proletariat.

We workers deeply understand that socialism replacing capitalism is not a process of "peaceful transition"; socialism can be realized only through revolutionary struggle. Revolutionary violence is the midwife of a new society. Revolution is the locomotive for the progress of history. Was there any ruling class in history which gave up its rule of its own accord? None! Historical experience tells us that at crucial moments in the class struggle, "the reactionary classes themselves are usually the first to resort to violence, to civil war; they are the first to 'place the bayonet on the agenda.'" (Lenin: *A Contribution to the History of the Question of the Dictatorship*.) In the face of attacks by the class enemies, the labouring people must take up arms and fight.

Tremendous Force in Transforming Nature

by Our Correspondents Lu Hsuan and Chou Chin

SHANTUNG Province has fertile farmland as well as barren mountains and rampaging waters. Natural conditions notwithstanding, the barrenness was a result of the wanton plunder of natural resources by the ruling classes in different dynasties and imperialist aggressors in the past century who wanted only to enrich themselves. As Engels pointed out: "What cared the Spanish planters in Cuba, who burned down forests on the slopes of the mountains and obtained from the ashes sufficient fertilizer for one generation of highly profitable coffee trees — what cared they that the heavy tropical rainfall afterwards washed away the now unprotected upper stratum of the soil, leaving behind only bare rock!"

Public ownership of the means of production has been put into effect and the people have become their own masters since China's liberation in 1949. An end was put to the plunder of natural resources. And, in particular, the founding of the rural people's com-

munes created favourable conditions for transforming nature.

The Foolish Old Man Who Removed The Mountains

"The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" is a Chinese fable that tells of an old man in ancient times known as the Foolish Old Man. Beyond his doorway stood two great peaks, obstructing the way. With hoes in their hands, he and his sons began digging up the mountains with great determination. Another greybeard, known as the Wise Old Man, derided their efforts as impossible. However, the Foolish Old Man was firm and confident that they could accomplish it since his sons, grandsons, great grandsons and future family members would carry on the work. In his concluding speech at the Seventh National Congress of the Communist Party of China in 1945, Chairman Mao quoted this fable to call on the entire Chinese people to dig up the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism which lay like a dead weight on the Chinese people. Since then, the spirit

In France, during the critical moment when Thiers' reactionary regime plotted in 1871 to rob the National Guard of its artillery in Montmartre and arrest the workers' leaders, the workers of Paris either had to fight to seize political power and establish the Paris Commune or let themselves be butchered. Would "no struggle" help them in any way? In 1917, when Kerensky's provisional government in Russia intensified its persecution of the Bolsheviks and moved large numbers of counter-revolutionary troops from the front to Petrograd, the only alternative for the Russian working class was to attack the Winter Palace immediately and seize victory, otherwise the enemy would strangle the Soviet political power to death. "No struggle" just wouldn't work.

¶ In China when Chiang Kai-shek betrayed the revolution in 1927 and launched the "April 12" coup d'état to slaughter the Chinese Communists, the revolutionaries had to stage an armed uprising or wait for death. "No struggle" would be of no help at all. In 1937 when the Japanese aggressors invaded our motherland, the Chinese people had to carry out a war of resistance or else they would have been enslaved by the aggressors. So, again, "no struggle" provides no remedy at all.

Without struggle, there will be nothing for the proletariat. Chairman Mao has said: "The philosophy of the Communist Party is the philosophy of struggle." Only through struggle can we destroy the counter-revolutionary regime of the capitalist class and only through struggle can we defend the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lin Piao — an agent of the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists and a lackey of imperialism, revisionism and all reaction — plotted to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and turn China into a colony of social-imperialism. Without struggle, the landlord and capitalist classes would seize power again, the dictatorship of the proletariat would change its political colour, and the tragedy and misery of the old society would again befall the Chinese people.

During the entire historical period of socialism, there are still classes and class struggle. We must uphold the Marxist philosophy of struggle and fight to the end against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, against the landlord and capitalist classes, against opportunism of all descriptions and against old traditional ideas.



Members of the Lichiachai Brigade removing rocks in terracing the land on the hillsides.

of the "Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains" has become a powerful force in encouraging the Chinese people to defeat their enemies and overcome difficulties.

The Lichiachai Brigade of the Tashan People's Commune in Chunan County in southeastern Shantung is a typical example of the spirit of the "Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains."

Situated among hills, this brigade has two rivers running through it. Big rocks and gullies were a dominant factor in the hills. Before liberation, floods were common when the mountain torrents came down. The 330-odd hectares of small plots of farmland were scattered on the slopes. Output was very low as the topsoil was only ten centimetres thick.

After liberation, the land reform was carried out and land was distributed among the poor peasants who later relied on the strength of their agricultural co-op to open up hills and fill in gullies to build their farmland. By 1957, they had levelled 11 hills and built over 100 hectares of terraced fields. It was in that year that Chairman Mao, in an introductory note to an investigation report on the Lichiachai Tashan Agricultural Co-op, pointed out: "Transform China in the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains. Lichiachai is a fine example." The poor and lower-middle peasants there said with fervour: "Chairman Mao praises us for

removing mountains. We must redouble our efforts in our work."

Because the essence of a people's commune is "big and public," its establishment in 1958 gave Lichiachai's peasants more favourable conditions for transforming mountains.

The first big project they carried out after the Tashan People's Commune was set up was to transform the Hsuantzu Hill in the north. Scattered and small, the poor farmland on the slopes had belonged to three different agricultural producers' co-ops. Since a co-op's land consisted of the scattered pieces of land of a small peasant economy, they were distributed in different places. The farmland of different co-ops were often intermixed. Under the unified leadership of the Party committee of the people's commune which was formed later on, the three brigades' closely connected farmland was rearranged according to the principle of mutual benefit and equality in value so that the land of each brigade could be a complete entity. This was favourable to transforming nature and field management. Then the commune organized cadres of the three brigades to make an overall plan for transforming this hill. In addition, the manpower of these brigades was concentrated to wage a "war of annihilation" in the winter slack season — amalgamating over 1,000 pieces of scattered farmland on the slope into more than 100 plots of terraced fields. Water was pumped up the hill to irrigate the nearly 100 hectares of arid land.

When we were at the commune, we saw a winding road had been built for tractors going up the hill. It was flanked by stone-embanked channels along which locust trees had been planted. Clear water ran slowly into the terraced fields.

Members of the Tashan People's Commune have transformed their hills year by year. Poor, desolate mountainous villages have been turned into a flourishing, new socialist countryside. Average grain output of the commune in 1972 rose to 6.48 tons per hectare as against 2.93 tons in 1957. Total grain and oil-bearing crops (peanuts and soya beans) the commune has delivered and sold to the state come to over 18,000 tons and 14,000 tons respectively from its founding in 1958 till now.

Defeating Drifting Sand

The Huchi Brigade of the Anhsing People's Commune in Kotse County in southwestern Shantung borders on the Yellow River to the north. It has 700 hectares of farmland, with a population of 4,590 living in 915 families. Before liberation, the Kuomintang reactionaries and the landlord class knew only how to exploit and oppress the people and paid no attention to harnessing the Yellow River. As a result, there were

frequent dyke breaches which caused great disaster to the people living on both banks. In Autumn 1935, the silt-laden Yellow River overflowed the banks and the ensuing flood swallowed up a large group of villages in the southwestern part of the province. When the floodwaters receded, a topsoil of sand remained on Huchi's fields, the deepest over three metres. When the winter and spring winds blew, the sky became dark with the sand whirling. Deep gullies were left where sand had been blown away, while sand dunes appeared in other places. At that time, only one crop of beans could be raised a year during the rainy season. A good harvest meant 260 kg. per hectare while a bad one was not even worth the seeds that had been sown. In addition, the Kuomintang reactionary government demanded grain and recruits for its army while the landlords pressed the people for rent and debts. The peasants could scarcely make a living. Six hundred families out of the 700 then in Huchi were forced to go begging. One out of every ten households sold sons or daughters and 224 persons died of cold or starvation in nearby places.

Although the Huchi peasants got their land in the early stage after liberation, they could hardly combat the sandstorms. They worked hard all year round, but yields were not enough to cover their consumption needs. Trees planted by different families were scattered, and neither wind nor sand could be checked.

After the agricultural co-ops had been formed, Party branch secretary Hu Chin-tsan led the poor and lower-middle peasants to investigate the situation and proposed a plan to plant trees to counteract the sand.

Co-op members were organized to collect tree seeds and then cultivated saplings. Afforestation began in 1956. Two months' hard work by over 200 peasants resulted in a section of tree belt. A big sandstorm not long after either uprooted or buried all the saplings. The undaunted co-op members pooled their efforts to plant all the saplings again. Careful cultivation later yielded green as well as sturdy tree belts.

The scale of sapling cultivation and afforestation was enlarged after the founding of the people's commune. Huchi Brigade has now planted 24 belts of trees as well as 178 hectares of fruit trees, including apple, apricot, pear, persimmon, walnut and date. Not only has the sand been checked, but more income has come in.

We could see the good crops as we passed through the brigade's tree belts and vegetable gardens and arrived at the village entrance. All this

had once been barren land. After the founding of the people's commune, the members worked hard during two winters and two springs to dig up the soil under the sand and cover the latter, thereby turning sandy land into fertile fields.

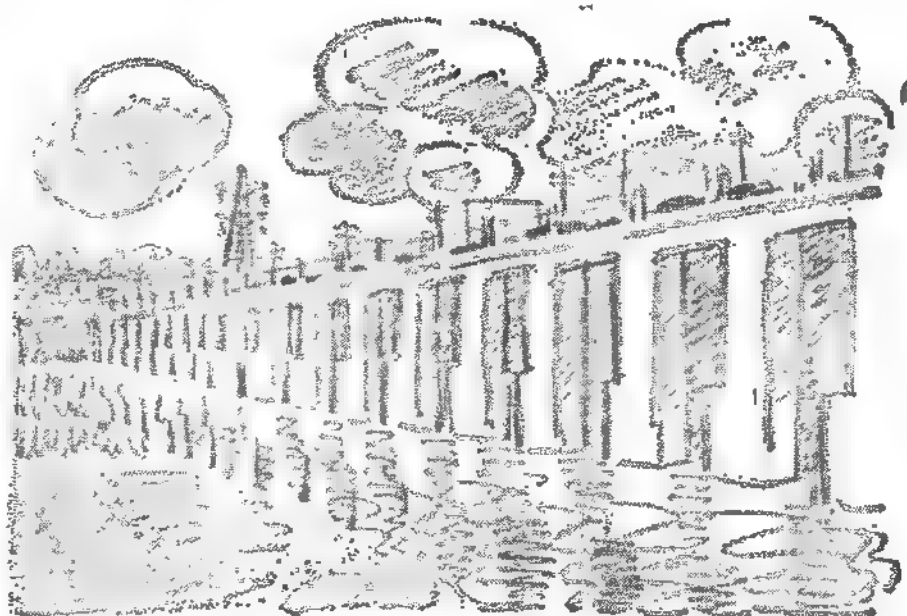
From 1964 till now, the members did this every year and built water conservancy works too. The soil of half the brigade's cultivated land has thus been improved. Grain output in 1973 was double that of 1965, the year prior to the Great Cultural Revolution. The amount of grain, oil-bearing crops, cotton, timber and fruit delivered and sold to the state has all increased in the last few years.

Brigade cadres told us: "During the time of the co-op, we either paid attention to afforestation but neglected soil improvement, or when we improved the soil we couldn't spare any efforts taming rivers. A people's commune has more manpower and so we can have overall planning to manage all this."

Conquering Flood

Yutai County in the southern part of the province is now intersected by rivers and a network of channels. Large tracts of promising paddyfields stretch to the horizon. Looking at all this, who could imagine that they were once disaster-ridden areas every nine years out of ten.

With Weishan Lake to its west, most of the county's land lies below the lake's water level. Altogether 14 rivers run through the county. Neglect of dredging before caused the river beds to rise year after year. Water from 22 neighbouring counties poured into Weishan Lake through these rivers. When there was a storm, water flowed from the lake to the rivers and then on to the land surface to make the whole county a big sea.



Newly built dam on the Weishan Lake.

In summer 1957, 220 mm. of rain fell in 24 hours and inundated the whole county. No grain was reaped. The county's 200,000 population depended entirely on the state for food. The summer of 1973 saw the same amount of rainfall. Not only was there no disaster, but a bumper harvest was brought in. Apart from local consumption, the county turned in and sold to the state 35,000 tons of grain.

The big change must be related to what happened in 1958. That year the state began putting money into building large-scale water conservancy works for harnessing Weishan Lake, including construction of four big dams spanning the 10-kilometre-wide lake to control the water level, a 150-kilometre-long dyke and dredging scores of rivers totalling several hundred kilometres in length. The establishment of the people's communes provided favourable conditions for organizing more manpower and allocating equipment and materials. More than one hundred thousand peasants were mobilized to do the work and thousands of wooden boats were put to use. People from all walks of life—workers, peasants, those in commerce, students and P.L.A. men—collaborated in completing this key project.

However, the big Weishan Lake project alone could not completely change the face of Yutai County. Through extensive investigation and study, the county's Party committee laid out an overall plan for harnessing the rivers which flowed into the lake and fighting drought and alkaline. Under the unified leadership of the county's Party committee, the people's communes and brigades pooled their efforts to launch a mass movement to harness the rivers and improve the soil.

After several years of hard work, the county's main water channels had all been dredged, 101 pumping stations built or rebuilt, and many large and small waterways dug. As our car sped along the highway running through the fields, we were shadowed by the tall trees on both sides. Part of the irrigation network, the waterways by the road-sides flowed to the fields.

To build a complete drainage and irrigation system with channels and waterways, not only were manpower and material needed, but some farmland had to be used. This could not be done when there was a small peasant economy. Nor could it be done by an agricultural co-op which embraced scores or about a hundred households. The peasants have to rely on the people's commune which is both big and public.

The county has divided all its farmland into several irrigation districts. In the process of the construction of drainage and irrigation projects, the marginal land be-



Members of a people's commune in Yutai County weeding in a paddyfield.
Sketches by Wang Yung

tween different communes, brigades and production teams was readjusted according to the principle of equality in value. After the readjustment, the farmland of a production team, the basic accounting unit of a people's commune, became one entity. Sometimes, one production team owns only one or two pieces of farmland, a good thing in terms of mechanization. If too much land of a production team were used because of irrigation projects, it could be compensated by the land of other production team whose farmland was comparatively less used but benefited by the projects. Where the question of manpower was concerned, different communes or brigades in one irrigation district supported each other so that manpower could be concentrated. When more money was needed in building pumping stations, communes and brigades invested jointly. In this case, comparatively rich communes and brigades might lend money to those whose public funds were not so big for the time being.

As a result of a relatively complete network of water conservancy projects, Yutai County now can irrigate all its 30,000 hectares of paddyfields once within 16 hours. If a storm comes up, all surplus water can basically be drained out within 24 hours. The state invested only 30 per cent of the money needed in building the projects, the rest came from the collective fund of different people's communes.

In the three years 1970 to 1972, the average increase in the county's total grain output was 40 per cent every year. And total grain output in 1973 was over 10 per cent more than the previous year.

With the Party's leadership, the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains and the collective organization of the people's communes, the 55 million peasants of Shantung Province have written an unprecedented magnificent chapter in transforming nature.

Kremlin's New Tsars Follow in the Old Tsars' Footsteps

4 THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY STATION, MOSCOW, RUSSIA

ONCE and again the Soviet revisionists are complaining that they have been completely misrepresented as successors to tsarist imperialism. They obstinately deny that they are carrying on tsarist Russia's aggressive and colonialist policies in a way typical of social-imperialism. An article of *Sovetskaya Russia* released by TASS on July 29 repeated the attack against China for "trying to review history" and attempting "to picture the U.S.S.R. as a successor to tsarism and to shift on to it the responsibility for the policy of the tsarist government."

Why are the Soviet revisionists scared of delving into the history of tsarist Russia? Precisely because they have taken over the mantle of the old tsars in carrying out aggression and expansion. Their fear shows that it is rather instructive to review the history of tsarist Russia. For contrasting the realities of Soviet revisionism with the history of tsarist Russia will further expose the expansionist features of Brezhnev & Co.

Expansionist Ambitions

Referring to the expansionist policy of tsarist Russia, the revolutionary teacher of the proletariat Marx pointed out: "Its methods, its tactics, its manoeuvres may change, but the Polar Star of its policy — world domination — is a fixed star." Is there any difference between the Soviet social-imperialists and the old tsars in their bid for world domination? No. One can say they are tweedledum and tweedledee, entirely at one with each other.

Tsar Nicholas I clamoured that "the monarch of Russia is the master of all Europe." Today, Soviet revisionism regards itself as the patriarch of the "community (or the big family)" and Eastern Europe as its spheres of influence and has tried its utmost to extend into Western Europe. Nikolai Muraviev, a governor general of tsarist Russia, declared that Russia wanted "to rule over the Asian region of the East." Today, the Soviet revisionists, fondly dreaming of dominating Asia, are trying all they can to peddle their "collective security system in Asia." Peter the Great vainly attempted "to conquer Constantinople and India." Today, the Soviet revisionists are tightening their control of India through economic and military "aid" and have imposed on it a treaty of "peace, friendship and co-operation" with a view to reducing it to a dependency. At the same time, they are persistently pushing on their sabotage and subversive activities in South Asia so as to stretch into the Indian Ocean. Tsarina Catherine II tried her best to "gain a firm foothold in

the Mediterranean Sea." Today, the Soviet revisionists, who have sent large numbers of warships to the Mediterranean, have the effrontery to declare that the Soviet Union is a Mediterranean power and the presence of Soviet warships in the Mediterranean is only natural.

The Soviet revisionists have not only tried by might and main to lay their hands on what the old tsars attempted to grab. In regard to expansionist ambitions, they have far outstripped their predecessors. Apart from attempts to control the Middle East, the Brezhnev clique sets its mind on gaining a foothold in Africa, Latin America and Oceania. Apart from expansion of the land, it seeks "unlimited control on the seas." It is locked in a fierce global scramble with U.S. imperialism for gaining control over the whole world. Hence intransigence in the world.

Same Methods

Soviet social-imperialism has not only inherited the expansionist ambitions of the old tsars but has taken over their methods of expansion as well.

Engels said: "There was no land-grab, no outrage, no repression on the part of tsarism which was not carried out under the pretext of enlightenment, of liberalism, of the liberation of nations." Under the pretext of "defending and consolidating the fruits of socialism," Soviet revisionism has forcibly pushed through a so-called "theory of limited sovereignty" in its relations with the "community" members and trampled underfoot their sovereign rights, not stopping at armed occupation. Flying the flag of "supporting the national-liberation movements," it has made inroads into some countries through economic and military "aid" and tried to turn them into dependencies. Although the pretexts put up by the old and new tsars may vary slightly, they are no different when it comes to aggression.

In their encroachments abroad, the old tsars had a stock pretext: a certain area was "of political and economic interest" to Russia which, therefore, "cannot remain indifferent to the destiny of the area." Today, in carrying out external expansion, the Soviet social-imperialists are again putting forward the "interests theory." When they instigated India to dismember Pakistan, they openly declared that this matter "involved the interests of the security of the Soviet Union" which, therefore, "cannot remain indifferent." With regard to the recent tension in Cyprus, the Soviet revision-

sionists alleged that "the Mediterranean is a place adjoining to the southern part of the Soviet Union" which, therefore, "cannot close its eyes to the developments in Cyprus." They even went to the length of saying that the "interests of security" of the Soviet Union require its army-men to "go abroad" and "serve in any places necessary."

Tsarist Russia often described its armed aggression as being carried out "on invitation." Lenin pointed out that the ruling clique in tsarist Russia "has long been intriguing both in Galicia and Armenia, etc., spending millions on bribing the 'Moscow-phailes,' stopping at no crime to achieve the lofty aim of 'uniting.'" Such was the case with many areas which, upon the "application" of the "Moscow-phailes," were annexed by tsarist Russian troops "on invitation." During the armed invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1968, the Soviet revisionists played the same trick of old tsars, concocting an "invitation" from a so-called Czechoslovak "party and state activist."

Another important method of tsarist Russia in carrying out aggression was to send spies abroad and recruit agents to engineer subversive and sabotage activities. Marx and Engels pointed out in their time that Russia had recruited a large number of highly-paid agents, that Russian diplomatic organs always had agents of various kinds at their disposal and that the history of the Balkan Peninsula in the last hundred years provided sufficient examples to show what the

official circles in Russia could do to remove with poison, daggers, etc. those in their way. The Soviet revisionists outdo the old tsars in this regard. Press reports say Soviet spying activities have spread to some 90 countries and half of the Soviet revisionist diplomats abroad are engaged in espionage activities. The Soviet revisionists have also "bought over traitors whom they put in use." Well known too are their despicable acts of plotting coup d'etats and carrying out subversion in other countries through spies and agents.

Too numerous to be counted are cases of the Soviet revisionists taking over the old tsars' tactics in carrying out aggression and expansion. Following in the old tsars' footsteps in fulfilling their hegemonic ambitions of aggression and expansion, the new tsars are the very images of the old tsars and are their worthy successors. This is only natural, for the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has restored capitalism and pushed social-imperialism.

Time is marching on and the people are awakening. The Romanov dynasty did not escape destruction after a 300-year rule. In less than 20 years, the Khrushchov-Brezhnev dynasty, ridden with crises, has got into trouble everywhere. As the saying goes, "flowers fall off, do what one may." The new tsars, who follow in the old tsars' footsteps of aggression and expansion, will collapse faster and even more ignominiously than their predecessors.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)

Sea Law Conference Enters Final Stage

THE Third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea in Caracas is coming to a close. During the past month, discussions on substantial questions related to a new law of the sea were held in the conferences' three main committees. Most of the committee meetings were informal, at which negotiations and consultations were conducted on every draft article of the proposed new sea convention.

These committee meetings were known to be riddled with sharp and complex struggles. But generally speaking, they proceeded in a way favourable to the Third World countries' struggle to defend state sovereignty and maritime resources, constituting a concentrated fierce blow to maritime hegemonism represented by the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. At the meetings, representatives from Third World countries put forward constructive ideas or proposals on the question of a new law of the sea, which enjoy growing support from the Third World countries and some of the Second World countries. On the other hand, the two superpowers,

notably the Soviet Union, came out openly against the Third World countries and erected various barriers to prevent the progress of the meetings. In so doing, they only laid bare their hideous imperialist and hegemonic features and landed themselves in a position of great passivity and isolation.

Many Countries Support Group of 77 Proposal

At present, the First Committee is continuing the discussion on the exploitation of seabed resources beyond national jurisdiction, and the international authority and administration of such exploitation. On this issue, the group of 77 has put forward a proposal on the basic conditions for the exploitation of deep seabed resources. This proposal which protects the interests of the developing countries is another demonstration of the strength of the Third World countries in their joint fight against hegemonism.

Under this proposal, all rights to deep seabed and its resources are vested in an international authority on behalf of mankind as a whole. This international

authority is entitled to exploit the resources there directly, or through contracts, joint ventures and other forms of association it has entered into, with the authority exercising the complete and effective control at all times. Some of the provisions in the proposal are intended to ensure special attention to the interests of the developing countries and to prevent exclusive possession of deep seabed resources and their arbitrary exploitation by any country in whatever form. This proposal has up to now won the support of 103 countries including China, Albania, Romania, Norway and Sweden. The Chinese representative stated that the proposal demonstrates the unity of the developing countries and is a contribution to the conference.

In contrast, under the proposal put forward by the U.S. representative which seeks to grant the monopolies the privilege of exclusive exploitation of seabed resources, the international authority is, as a matter of fact, denied the right to directly exploit and exercise complete control over deep seabed resources. Meanwhile, the proposal puts undue emphasis on the issuance of "license" to other parties to exploit the resources, ensures in every way the possibility for individual "country or firm," "any person natural or juridical" to take part in the exploitation and to enjoy "investment security," and vests control over exploitation activities in the firm or country undertaking the exploitation. Eight West European countries and Japan submitted proposals basically similar to that of the United States.

Conference sources revealed that at certain informal meetings the representative of Soviet revisionism took a very critical attitude towards the proposal submitted by the group of 77 and tried to find fault with it. He even expressed downright "regret" that the proposal gives no right to individual country to take part in the exploitation. All this once again exposed the obduracy of Soviet revisionism in maintaining a position opposite to the vast number of Third World countries. Although the Soviet representative dared not give public support to the U.S. proposal, he sang loud praises of a similar proposal advanced by the eight West European countries, saying that it could provide "a basis for discussion."

In the course of discussions, representatives from many developing countries successively expressed opposition to the U.S. proposal and its like. The representative of Jamaica openly criticized the U.S. proposal as an out-and-out "merchant's statement." The representative of Ghana said that the developing countries seek in their proposal to ensure absolute control of all phases of exploration and exploitation of seabed resources through the said international authority, whereas the other three proposals seek to limit this control by the international authority. The Peruvian representative also expressed dissatisfaction with the U.S. and other similar proposals. He suggested that

each of the proposals submitted to the committee should be put to a separate vote when necessary, a suggestion which upsets the two superpowers.

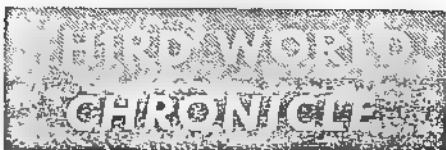
In the meantime, marine scientific research, protection of marine environment and prevention of marine pollution and other related questions were discussed in the Third Committee. After dealing with the questions of territorial waters, the economic zone and straits, the Second Committee held discussions on continental shelf, "the preferential rights in fishing," the high sea, the right of land-locked states, the archipelago principle, the insular regime and other questions. The discussions in this committee provided a fresh proof that the struggle of the Third World in defence of the maritime right over 200 miles is an irresistible worldwide movement. Today, more than 100 countries back the proposed 200-mile economic zone. Nevertheless, the two superpowers continue to try, by hook or by crook, to deny the coastal states the exclusive right over an economic zone of 200 miles. Moreover, they insist that "all vessels" including warships are entitled to "free passage" through straits that are within the territorial waters of other countries. Their hegemonic approach has aroused widespread strong dissatisfaction from the Third World countries.

Soviet Revisionism's Preposterous Demand

The General Committee and the Drafting Committee held meetings to discuss the content of the documents to be released by the conference at its conclusion and the forms they are to take, the date and place for the next session, and further drafting work on articles for a new law of the sea convention. At these meetings, persistent maritime hegemonism by the two superpowers, Soviet revisionism in particular, and their efforts to obstruct the conference from achieving positive results continued to be rebuked by Third World countries. At the August 20 General Committee meeting, the Soviet revisionists' representative proposed that the words "12 miles" be inserted in parentheses after every use of the term "200 miles." In retort, Peruvian Representative Alfonso Arias Schreiber pointed out that this suggestion exposed Soviet opposition to the 200-mile economic zone sought by the developing coastal countries. The current Soviet proposal on the 200-mile economic zone, he said, is aimed at making the concept meaningless. Throughout this conference, he added, the Soviet Union has acted as a "Trojan horse." At the Drafting Committee meeting on August 22, Head of the Ecuadorian Delegation Luis Valencia Rodriguez said: "The main obstacle that has impeded the recognition of the rights of the peoples of the Third World has been the stubbornness of the superpowers which have persisted in maintaining their privileges and the practice of sacking the riches of the seas next to other states."

(Hsinhua News Dispatch, August 23)

Peking Review, No. 35



Nepal

Nepal's forested land has increased to 4,400 acres in the 1973-74 fiscal year ending July 15, according to a recent dispatch from Nepal's National News Agency. This is the result of the vigorous efforts to push afforestation work throughout that country.

Tree nurseries set up in 14 districts supplied something like 3.1 million seedlings for plantation in various parts of Nepal.

To prevent forest fires, a 45-mile fire line was drawn during the same fiscal year. In Terai, south Nepal, a 112-mile forest belt has been erected in 12 forest areas.

Pakistan

Pottery and vessels of the neolithic period have been discovered at Sarai Khola and Jhang in the Taxila Valley, 20 miles from Rawalpindi, according to press reports from Pakistan. The earthenwares were mostly red-burnished. Some unearthed vessels have marks of straw-brush on the surface. The discovery of these artifacts is of importance to understanding the character of prehistoric culture.

Tanzania

Tanzania's Zanzibar has reaped a good harvest of upland rice this year. In spite of a dry spell, insect pests and waterlogging soon after the rice was sown, the Upenja State Farm has done well by taking effective measures. More than 700,000 pounds of rice have been stored in the granaries.

The island's agricultural officials said that Choju and Kisimamchanga, well-known rice-producing areas, also obtained a good harvest from about 3,000 acres, with output higher than that of the last two years.

Zambia

The Zambian Government attaches importance to the development of sports. Since independence, it has built stadiums in big cities. Sports events are increasing. Various kinds of amateur sports associations have

been formed, and the country's sports level is going up.

Zambia held its First Sports Festival recently in Lusaka and Kitwe of Copperbelt Province. Opened on June 28 with more than 1,000 sportsmen participating, the festival included football, hockey, badminton, golf, track and field and volleyball.

Somalia

Somalia has completed the first phase of its sand dune stabilization project.

The 800-hectare sand dunes in Shalambod, about 100 kilometres south of Mogadishu, have posed a threat to nearby towns, villages, roads and farmlands. In the spirit of self-reliance, the Somali Supreme Revolutionary Council in July last year issued a call to subdue the sand dunes, which won warm response from the people. Now with 300 hectares of the sand dunes put under shrubs, cacti and tropical plants of industrial value, the drifting sand is brought under control to some extent.

To transform sandy land and develop forestry, the Somali people also planted trees in other places. Preliminary statistics show that about 6,000 hectares of land in the Hargeisa and Berbera areas in northern Somalia are now planted with trees.

Morocco

Construction of a sugar refinery, the ninth since Morocco's independence, is under way in the sugar-cane producing province of Kenitra. When the refinery is completed, 75 per cent, instead of the present 51, of the country's needs for sugar will be met.

With no sugar industry of its own in the past, Morocco spent vast sums of foreign exchange for sugar imports. The Moroccan people decided to change this situation and began cultivating sugar-beets in 1963 in various regions. Meanwhile, sugar refineries were built by the state one after another in the main sugar-beet producing regions.

After ten years the effort has borne fruit. The country produced 220,000 tons of sugar this year.

Latin America

The First Latin American Historians Meeting attended by about 150

people took place in Mexico City from July 15 to 19.

Many historians stressed that Latin America has been dependant on the big powers for long, not only in economic matters but in the work of studying its own history. An end must be put to such a state of affairs, they said. Future writings and publications on history, they pointed out, should link closely with Latin American reality and help promote the patriotic feelings and national consciousness of the Latin American people. They called on Latin American historians to analyse the continent's actual conditions and see that the teaching of history in schools at all levels accords with reality.

They proposed setting up institutions to bring more regular and systematic contacts among Latin American historians so that they can exchange experiences in their studies, seek solutions to some problems through joint efforts and do a great deal of collective work that is useful to the study of Latin American history.

Ecuador

Imperialist exploitation and domination over the years has reduced Ecuador's medical services and hygiene to a poor state. Contagious diseases were frequent in all parts of the country. In recent years the government has taken measures, such as increasing expenditures, to promote the medical services. A number of hospitals, public health centres and clinics have been set up and medical equipment augmented throughout the country. Smallpox has been eliminated in the main through hard efforts. A nationwide campaign was launched last May by the Ministry of Public Health to give injections to all children under five to prevent measles. Efforts are being made to combat infection of tuberculosis, leprosy and yellow fever.

Reports say that a programme has been drafted to improve step by step hygienic conditions in the countryside. Training courses for rural medical workers have been started and hundreds of medical workers sent to the rural areas and remote regions to develop medical services.

ROUND THE WORLD

ROMANIA

Samdech Sihanouk in Bucharest

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and his wife Princess Monique Sihanouk arrived in Peking on August 25 after taking part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of Romania in Bucharest. Samdech and Madame Sihanouk who left Peking on August 20 for the visit to Romania were invited to Bucharest by Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Madame Ceausescu.

During their stay in Bucharest, Samdech Sihanouk and his party

were given a warm welcome by Nicolae Ceausescu, other leading members of the Romanian Party and Government and the people.

On his arrival in the Romanian capital Samdech Norodom Sihanouk issued a statement reiterating the Cambodian people's resolve to carry their sacred struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

Referring to peaceful coexistence and detente, he said: "What peaceful coexistence and what detente can we actually realize in Cambodia when one-tenth of our country including our capital Phnom Penh is still in the hands of U.S. imperialism?"

The statement pointed out: "The Cambodian people have the right

and duty to fight for freeing themselves from the U.S. imperialist domination and Lon Nol fascism, while the United States is under obligation to let the Cambodian people solve their own problems without its interference."

Nicolae Ceausescu met with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on August 21 in the Republic Palace. The General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party once more expressed the feelings of friendship and solidarity of the Communist Party of Romania, socialist Romania and the entire people of the country with the Cambodian people's heroic struggle for freedom, independence of Cambodia as well as the right to decide their destiny by themselves without foreign interference. Samdech Sihanouk warmly congratulated him on the glorious festival of Romania's liberation. He expressed his gratitude to the Romanian Party and Government and the Romanian people for their firm support for, full solidarity with and varied assistance to, the struggle of the Cambodian people.

"OCTOURE" (SWITZERLAND)

U.S.-Soviet Contention Threatens All Peoples' Security

The United States and the Soviet Union are two superpowers dreaming of dominating the world. Their contention is fraught with the danger of a new big war, threatening all countries and people of the world. So says an article entitled "Condemn and Oppose the United States and the Soviet Union Which Bring Danger to All Countries and People of the World" in the August issue of *Octobre*, organ of the Communist Party of Switzerland (Marxist-Leninist).

The article says: "In appearance, they show a face of detente, but in reality, they are engaged in rivalry."

Their talk about "balanced reduction of armed forces" and "limitation of strategic nuclear weapons" is only rhetoric aimed at lulling the vigilance of the other countries. In reality, both superpowers are in-

creasing their armaments and preparing for war, the article states.

The article stresses that Europe, of the most strategic importance to the two superpowers, is the objective of the contest. Both want to tighten their control of Europe and to expand to the furthest limit their economic, political, ideological and military influences there.

Referring to the rivalry between the two superpowers in the Third World, the article points out that the Soviet Union "tries to cover up its imperialist policies under the guise of 'socialism,' to plunder and exploit all developing countries in the name of 'assistance' and 'support.'"

"The two superpowers are facing the resistance of the Third World countries and the struggle of the whole world's people," the article says. "The world situation favours the developing countries and the world's people. Nothing can stop the irresistible revolutionary advance of the world's people," it concludes.

IRAN

New Victory in Safeguarding National Interests

The Soviet Union is forced to raise the price for the gas it imports from Iran from 30 to 57 U.S. cents per 1,000 cubic feet, according to a bilateral agreement signed in Teheran on August 17. The new price is retrospective to January 1, 1974.

Under the former gas supply agreement signed in 1966 between the two countries, Iran incurred heavy losses for the price it got from the Soviet Union was much lower than that on the international market. Statistics published in the Iranian paper *Farman*, put Iran's losses at 47.913 million dollars by June 16. Early this year, the Iranian National Gas Company demanded renegotiation with the Soviet Union for a readjustment of the gas price from 30 to 62 U.S. cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Even this is still much lower than the international price of 1.5 dollars. The Soviet revisionist

leadership repeatedly refused Iran's just demand, and flagrantly attacked Iran's defence policy to poison its relations with neighbouring countries. As a result, Iranian public opinion gave vent to strong indignation and condemnation.

In early August, the Soviet Government had to send its Vice-Minister for Foreign Trade Nikolai Osipov to Teheran to negotiate with the Iranian Government and agree to an increase in the gas price.

The struggle against colonialism and imperialism, and against the superpowers in particular which plunder the resources of the Third World, is surging forward irresistibly. The victory won by the Iranian Government and people in their struggle to safeguard national interests is a fresh instance.

IRELAND

Intruding Soviet Trawler Detained

Viktor Khudykov, a Soviet trawler which violated Ireland's 12-mile fishing limits on August 11, was detained by its naval fishery protection vessels. The Irish district court in Cork announced on August 14 that the trawler's catch and fishing equipment, worth about 96,000 pounds, would be impounded and the skipper fined 125 pounds.

Viktor Khudykov was spotted by an Irish naval fishery protection vessel as she sailed into the Irish 12-mile fishing limits. The Soviet ship ignored signals to stop and was fired on by Irish naval vessels across her bow and finally taken into port. The

skipper was brought before the court on August 14.

Soviet revisionist social imperialism has been frantically developing its naval strength in the past ten years or so in its bid for expansion overseas and contention for maritime hegemony with U.S. imperialism. Warships apart, it has greatly increased the number of its fishing vessels and the scale of fishing operation. The Soviet Union is estimated to possess about 4,000 fishing vessels with a gross tonnage of 6 million tons. These ships roam the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian Ocean and other waters in the world, not only encroaching upon the maritime sovereignty of other countries, plundering and fouling up their fishery resources, but carrying on spying activities.

In mid-March, the Soviet revisionists set up a naval patrol squadron off north Ireland. A spy vessel in the squadron often worked in close cooperation with Soviet nuclear submarines to trail after missile submarines of Britain and other countries in the Atlantic.

ANGOLA

Portuguese Bid for "Provisional Government" Thwarted

The Angola Popular Liberation Movement (M.P.L.A.) set its face against the attempt by the Portuguese military government to rig up a "provisional government" in Angola. This was set forth in a resolution adopted on August 15 at its congress which met in Lusaka, Zambia.

The resolution says: "We have unanimously rejected the colonialists' manoeuvres on the imminent formation of the provisional government. And the Portuguese Government will be held responsible for and bear the consequences arising from such a unilateral decision."

The M.P.L.A., it adds, will press on with the armed struggle until Angola's total independence.

On July 29, Rosa Coutinho, leader of the Portuguese military junta in Angola declared in Luanda, its capital, that a "coalition government" might be formed in Angola to accelerate the process of "decolonization." This is in fact an attempt to prevent the Angolan people from winning genuine independence.

The Angolan National Liberation Front (F.N.L.A.) in a statement issued in Kinshasa, Zaire, energetically opposed the Portuguese Government's manoeuvre. The statement says that any other provisional organization is not allowed to be formed before the conclusion of the dialogue between the liberation movements and the Portuguese Government, adding, "any arrangement which attempts to drain in its content our people's right to manage their own affairs will bring about grave consequences for which the Portuguese authorities would be held solely responsible."

The decision to set up a common front to strengthen the struggle for the complete independence of Angola was reached by leading members of the F.N.L.A. and the M.P.L.A. at the quadri-partite meeting of Zaire, Tanzania, Zambia and Congo in Bukavu, Zaire, in late July.

(Continued from p. 5.)

That afternoon, Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Rwandan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation Nsekaliye Aloys held talks in a friendly atmosphere.

News Briefs

• Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on August 15 had a cordial and friendly

conversation with the Fourth Delegation to China of the Japanese Komeito (Komei Party) led by Yoshikatsu Takeiri, Chairman of the Party. The Vice-Premier gave a luncheon in honour of Chairman Yoshikatsu Takeiri and the other Japanese friends after the meeting.

• Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on August 16 met with all members of

the Information Delegation from the Republic of Zambia with J.B. Litana, Member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, as the leader, and C.M. Mwananshiku, Minister of Information and Broadcasting, as deputy leader. The delegation arrived in Peking on August 13. Peking's press circles gave a dinner to welcome the Zambian visitors.

ON THE HOME FRONT

More Cultural Relics Found in Ancient Mawangtui Tombs

ARCHAEOLOGICAL diggings carried out between November last year and early this year on the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.) tombs Nos. 2 and 3 at Mawangtui on the outskirts of Changsha, the capital of Hunan Province in central-south China, have brought to light many cultural objects of extreme value, following up the 1972 discovery of a well-preserved female corpse, a painting in colour on silk and large numbers of other burial accessories dating back 2,100 years in Han tomb No. 1 at the same site (see *Peking Review*, No. 32, 1972).

Manuscripts of ancient books copied in Chinese ink on silk in characters of *hsiao chuan* (lesser seal style) or *li shu* (clerical writing) totalling more than 120,000 characters were found in the No. 3 tomb. Most of the books found have been lost for 1,000 to 2,000 years. These provide abundant new material for the study of ancient Chinese history and philosophy and the struggle between the Confucian and the Legalist schools during the early Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-8 A.D.).

On preliminary examination, two copied versions of the manuscripts of *Laotzu* were identified. The order of Parts I and II of both versions are the opposite of the extant edition and the texts differ somewhat from each other and from the extant edition. At the end of one edition of *Laotzu* are three lost untitled ancient essays and at the beginning of the other edition of *Laotzu* are four more lost essays, which together run to about 16,000 characters. Some of the essays contain fairly clear ideas of the Legalist school which are of value in studying the development of the thinking of the Legalist school in China from the Warring States

Period (475 B.C.-221 B.C.) to the early Western Han Dynasty.

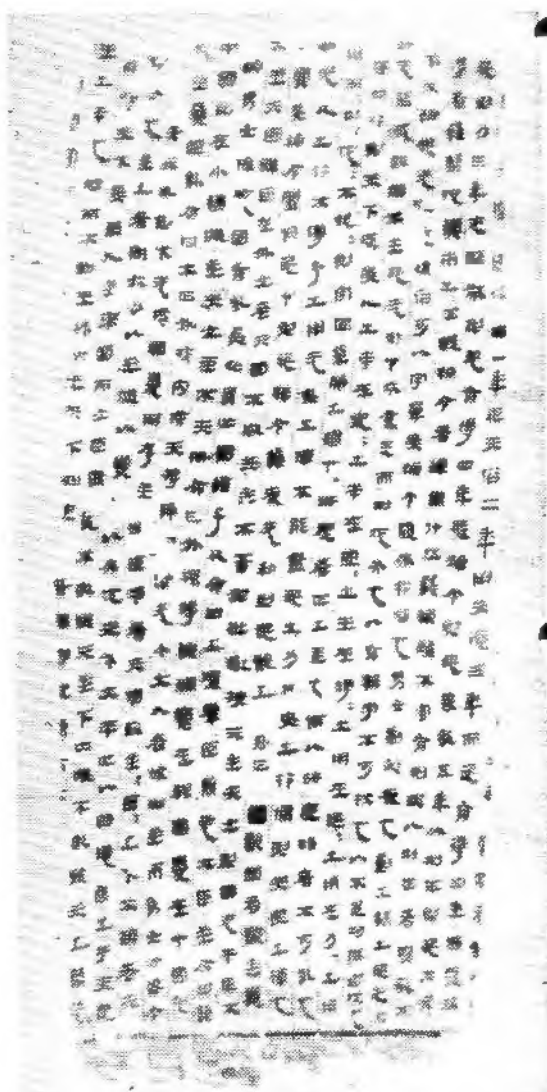
Among the finds are *Records of the Warring States*—a collection of historical speeches by diplomats, statesmen and others arranged under states and covering the period of the Warring States (475-221 B.C.)—of more than 12,000 characters (half of which are missing in the extant edition), the *Book of Change* of some 4,000 characters, a 7,000-character book *Explanation on Change*, a 4,000-word essay on how to judge horses, a collection of medical treatises and prescriptions running to over 10,000 characters, *The Motion of 28 Stars* of 4,000 words, books on how rulers should combine punishment and influencing people by virtue and on the principles of *yin* and *yang* and the primary elements of metal, wood, water, fire and earth, and other ancient books prior to the Chin (221 B.C.-207 B.C.) and Han Dynasties.

A map of the upper reaches of the Hsiangchiang and Li-chiang Rivers and another of the disposition of troops in the Changsha area were found, making them the earliest maps yet found in China.

Of the more than 600 inscribed bamboo slips found in the No. 3 tomb at Mawangtui, over 400 are an inventory of burial articles, while 200 make up a medical treatise in a style similar to that of the *Huang Ti Nei Ching* (the Yellow Emperor's Classic of Internal Medicine). This may be related to the *Huang Ti Wai Ching* (the Yellow Emperor's Classic of External Medicine) of which no copy is extant.

Four paintings in colour on silk were also found in the Han tomb No. 3 at

Mawangtui. One T-shaped painting 233 centimetres in length covering the inner coffin is similar to the one found in the Han tomb No. 1 but differs in details. A rectangular painting measuring 212 cm. by 94 cm. hanging on the western wall of the burial chamber portrays a procession of people, chariots and horses. Another painting on silk on the eastern wall of the burial chamber is in a state of advanced decay but houses, chariots, galloping horses and women sailing in boats can still be made out. Another painting on silk stored inside a lacquer box with the medical treatises is badly damaged. It shows figures sitting calmly, stretching their arms, bending their knees, clasping their legs and squatting, with such inscriptions



Part of a lost essay entitled *Ching Fa* (Classics Related to Law) found in tomb No. 3 expressing fairly clear ideas of the Legalist school.

as "stomach-ache," "back-ache" and others.

More than 300 pieces of lacquer ware were found which are bigger and more numerous than the lacquer ware found in Han tomb No. 1 at Ma-wangtui and show finer workmanship. Unearthed weapons include bows, cross-bows, halberds, spears, weapon stands and other weapons, wooden figurines and silk fabrics. A well-preserved wooden spade measuring 139.5 cm. in length with an iron-plated tip in the shape of the letter "U" was discovered in the tomb pit in the layer filled with earth. A production tool in such a good state of preservation, which was used by the Chinese working people at that time, is a very rare find.

This excavation provides additional confirmation of the dating of the three tombs, the identity of the occupants and their mutual relations. The corpse of the woman found in tomb No. 1 has been established by archaeological workers two years ago as that of the wife of Li Tsang, the first Marquis of Tai. Three seals found in tomb No. 2 bearing the words "Chancellor of the Prince of Changsha," "Seal of the Marquis of Tai" and "Li Tsang" confirm that the tomb is that of Li Tsang, the first Marquis of Tai. According to the *Historical Records* Li Tsang was made Marquis of Tai in 193 B.C. when he was the Chancellor of the Prince of Changsha. He died in 183 B.C.

The skeleton in tomb No. 3 is that of a man about 30 years of age. A wooden tablet found in this tomb records that he was buried in 168 B.C.

He was a son of Li Tsang and a brother of Li Hsi, the second Marquis of Tai. The stratigraphic relations of the three tombs show that tombs Nos. 2 and 3 are earlier than tomb No. 1 and that Li Tsang's wife died after him.

The cultural relics unearthed have been put under strict state protection and specialists are at present engaged in studying and restoring them and making necessary annotations.

Evidence of Brutal Rule Of Slave System

AN exhibition was held recently at the site of city walls of the Shang Dynasty (c. 18th-11th century B.C.) in Chengchow in the central China province of Honan. The exhibits testified to the brutal rule of the slave system 3,500 years ago. Many workers, peasants and soldiers visiting the exhibition described the exhibits as forceful material in repudiating the crimes of Lin Piao who following in the footsteps of Confucius tried to turn back the wheel of history and restore the old order.

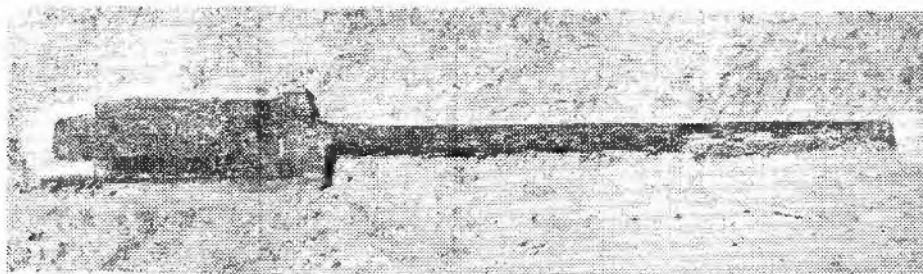
The ruins are of the earliest city yet discovered in China. With a circumference of 7 kilometres, the city was built by thousands of slaves at the order of the slave-owning class of the Shang Dynasty. The Honan Provincial Museum started archaeological prospecting and excavation in the summer of 1973 to find out the distribution and other details of various remains and relics in the ancient city. After nearly one year's effort, a large rammed earth plat-

form and heaps of slaves' skulls were found in the city's northeastern part.

This platform, dating back to the early Shang Dynasty, is about 300 metres long and 150 metres wide. It was built of rammed earth layers. Remnants of house floors, post bases and post holes were found on the platform. Jade and bronze hairpins, jade spades and other objects found near by suggest that the slave-owners of the Shang Dynasty lived in this area. This is in sharp contrast to the low, damp and simple subterranean slave dwellings excavated outside the city walls ten years ago.

A Shang Dynasty moat was discovered along with the excavation of the platform. Many pottery fragments, bone and stone objects and large numbers of human skulls were found in it. In the 15-metre-long section of the moat so far excavated were found nearly 100 human skulls. Many bore traces showing that part of the skulls had been sawn off and used probably by the slave-owners for making utensils. A boneware workshop unearthed outside the city walls of the Shang Dynasty in Chengchow in 1955 revealed many arrowheads, hairpins, awls, daggers and other objects made from the limb bones and ribs of slaves.

The recent excavation once more shows that in the slave society of the Shang Dynasty, oppression and exploitation of the slaves by the slave-owning class was extremely brutal. By advocating "restraining oneself and returning to the rites," Confucius aimed at restoring the reactionary and decadent slave system.



Wooden spade with an iron-plated-tip from tomb No. 3.

Radio Peking

English Language Transmissions

* effective only from Nov. to April

† effective only from May to Oct.

	GMT	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands	Kc/s
NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	00:00-01:00	19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.)	25*, 19, 16†	11685*, 15060, 17673†
	01:00-02:00	20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30, 25*, 24*, 19	7120, 9780, 11965*, 12055*, 15060
	02:00-03:00	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.)	25*, 24*, 19, 16†	11965*, 12055*, 15060, 15350, 17855†
	03:00-04:00	22:00-23:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30	7120, 9780
	12:00-13:00	07:00-08:00 (E.S.T.)	31*, 25	9480*, 11685
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	03:00-04:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	31*, 25*, 24*, 19, 16†	9460*, 11650*, 12055*, 15060, 15385, 17735†, 17855†
	04:00-05:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	31*, 25*, 24*, 19, 16†	9460*, 11650*, 12055*, 15060, 15385, 17735†, 17855†
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	08:30-09:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.) 20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	31, 25, 19	9460, 11600, 11720, 15060, 15435
	09:30-10:30	19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.) 21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	31, 25, 19	9460, 11600, 11720, 15060, 15435
SOUTHEAST ASIA	12:00-13:00	19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) 19:30-20:30 (Singapore) 20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila) 18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11650, 15240, 15510
	13:00-14:00	20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) 20:30-21:30 (Singapore) 21:00-22:00 (Saigon, Manila) 19:30-20:30 (Rangoon)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11650, 15240, 15510
	14:00-15:00	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo) 19:00-20:00 (Rawalpindi) 20:00-21:00 (Dacca) 19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu) 20:00-21:00 (Rawalpindi)	40, 30, 19†	7470, 9860, 15095†
	15:00-16:00	20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo) 21:00-22:00 (Dacca) 20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)	30, 19†	9860, 15095†
	18:00-19:00	23:30-00:30 (Delhi)	248	1210
EUROPE	20:30-21:30	21:30-22:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	47*, 45, 39, 33†	6270*, 6610, 7590, 9030†
	21:30-22:30	22:30-23:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	47*, 45, 25†	6270*, 6610, 11675†
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	16:00-17:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	39*, 30, 19†	7620*, 9860, 15095†
	17:00-18:00	19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	39*, 30, 19†	7620*, 9860, 15095†
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	19:30-20:30	18:45-19:45 (Monrovia) 19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown) 20:30-21:30 (Lagos) 21:30-22:30 (Cairo)	31*, 30, 25, 19†	9440*, 9965, 11695, 15030†
	20:30-21:30	19:45-20:45 (Monrovia) 20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown) 21:30-22:30 (Lagos) 22:30-23:30 (Cairo)	31*, 30, 25, 19†	9440*, 9965, 11695, 15030†